

and this is decidedly one of the highest aims of typical Americanism. That the West is still lacking in this particular development of the ideal side of life is true; and it is most strongly felt in America, although the expression of this want is the best evidence that it is aspired to and appreciated. At any rate we may say that Europe is not in advance in this regard except in the possession of the great authors and artists of the past, who, however, must be considered as a common heritage of the Western world.

In spite of its onesidedness the book is good reading and considering the fact that we mostly hear the other side, we sincerely hope that it will be much read and its arguments considered.

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### BOOK REVIEWS.

NAAR CALIFORNIE. REISHERINNERINGEN. Door *Dr. Hugo De Vries*. Haarlem: Tjeenk Willink & Zoon, 1905. Pp. VIII, 438.

When Dr. De Vries, the learned author of *Species and Varieties: their Origin by Mutation*, returned to Amsterdam in the autumn of 1904 after having spent the summer in the United States, he wrote this large volume describing his travels and experiences. The opening lines of the preface state in complimentary terms the purpose he had in view: "On my journey I became acquainted with so many conditions which were previously unknown to me, and saw so much that excited my admiration that I shall be glad to familiarize my countrymen with whatever differs especially from the existing state of things at home."

Most of his visit was spent in California, and the greater part of the book is devoted to the consideration of that part of the Union, especially in relation to its botanical and horticultural aspects. The land and its people, fruit cultivation, new varieties of fruit, irrigation, mountains, trees and flowers are extensively treated in turn, while the last seventy-five pages comprise an appreciative chapter on personal reminiscences. Here Dr. De Vries gives incidents and impressions of his travels both on the way to California and on the return trip. The immensity of the country and its resources, our educational system and its higher institutions elicited his warmest approval and constant enthusiasm. He spoke at the Commencement Exercises of Columbia University immediately upon his arrival in New York, and at the autumn convocation in Chicago, and was an interested guest of honor at many of our largest universities and smaller colleges, besides the more specialized institutions directly connected with botanical interests.

The book is profusely illustrated with photographs which are well fitted to give the Hollanders a pretty accurate idea of the buildings and streets of our cities, vegetation and scenery in general and more especially the exuberant profusion in California, as characterized by climbing roses, California poppies and redwood trees.

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GOETHE'S PHILOSOPHIE AUS SEINEN WERKEN. Her. von *Max Heynacher*. Leipsic: Dürr. 1905. Pp. viii, 428. Price, 3 marks 60.

The enterprising publisher, Herr Dürr, of Leipsic, has requested Dr. Max Heynacher, the principal of the Gymnasium at Hildesheim, to compile a companion book to Kühnemann's *Schiller*, and the present volume is the

result. It contains expositions of Goethe's philosophical development and his relation to Schiller, his standpoint as to the personal immortality of the soul, and a great many questions from "Truth and Fiction," "Faust," "The Metamorphosis of Plants"; his many expositions as to natural science, his "Doctrine of Color," essays, and such poems as "Prometheus" etc., letters to Schiller, Carus, d'Alton, etc., proverbs and kindred topics.

It is a diligent compilation which will be welcome to the innumerable admirers of the great poet.

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SPHAERA. Neue griechische Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Sternbilder. Von *Franz Boll*. Leipsic: Teubner, 1903. Pp. xii, 564. Price, 24 marks.

Prof. Franz Boll, formerly of Munich, now of Erlangen, has devoted this voluminous work to a discussion of the Zodiac, which in its names and other details is an inheritance that has come down to us through Greece from ancient Babylonia. Professor Boll has collected a number of pertinent Greek texts on the subject, and reproduced so far as we know all the materials and monuments that throw light on the subject. It is a branch of the history of science which is not commonly known, but which throws much light on the development of religion as well as astronomy, and will be welcome as a final work on this important subject.

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RELIGION ODER REICH GOTTES. Eine Geschichte. By *Heinrich Lhotzky*. Leipsic: J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung. 1904. Pp. v, 402.

This book is very original in its conception and the execution of its plot. It comes to us as a story and may be classified with historical novels. It is the biography of St. Paul the Apostle and breaks off at the same place where the Acts of the Apostles stops. The story of St. Paul's death is not told, and the author himself feels that the conclusion is as abrupt as are the sources in the canonical writings of the New Testament. The details, however, are worked out with faithfulness to the author's ideal who uses this representation of the figure of Paul to explain his conception of the kingdom of God on earth which he contrasts with religion as actualized in the several denominational churches. He concludes with a few contemplative thoughts in which he regrets that the kingdom of God has not come out victorious for survival. In its place mankind has accepted religion, or as we would prefer to call it, ecclesiasticism. "Nevertheless," says the author, "the victory of religion over the kingdom of God is like a victory of nothingness over truth. It is no joyous and clean victory. Mankind cannot and will not ever forget Jesus and Paul. All the several religions will fall into decay, even the churches of Christianity, but the kingdom of God on earth will finally conquer and become a saving power."

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A SONG OF THE LATTER DAY. By *Frederick Peterson*. New York. Privately printed. 1904.

This little book of philosophical poems is written in the spirit of Omar Khayyam and may be characterized as a Neo-Pantheistic Rubaiyat. It contains the following poems: Evolution and Pantheism, The Stream of Life, The Procession of the Retreating Gods, The New Faith, The Apotheosis of

Dust, Love, The Prophecy of Evolution, Changelessness and Change, The Quest, A Glimpse Behind the Veil, *Courage, camarade, le diable est mort*, The Years that Bring the Philosophic Mind.

We quote from "A Glimpse Behind the Veil" the following lines:

"Ah, life were but an hour of bitter grief  
Between eternities, if this were all—  
To wake—to know—to sleep, whate'er befall,  
Among these wonders—'twere beyond belief!

"Shut in by night and death and blinding doom  
One glimpses still the fitful shimmerings  
Of light amidst the tangled Woof of Things—  
The Spirit of the World beside the Loom!

"Up from the deeps of the sub-conscious mind  
What dim penumbrae of ideals rise,  
Haunting suggestions of realities  
Beyond the vision of our eyes half-blind!

"The visible world is but a chrysalis  
Closed in for wintry æons till the Spring  
Lay bare the glamour of the splendid wing—  
Its soul's triumphant metamorphosis!"

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HANA, A DAUGHTER OF JAPAN. By *Gensai Murai*. Tokyo: The Hochi Shim-bun. 1905. Pp. XLVII, 298. Price, \$6.50.

This elegant book is a specimen of modern Japanese novel writing, typography, and the art of illustrating and book-making. The story, which is written in English, is naïve and perhaps too simple for Western taste. Hana is a beautiful Japanese girl, the daughter of a physician, who meets an American from Chicago by the name of Connor and a Russian officer, both of whom fall in love with her. She prefers in her own heart the gallant young American, who had saved the life of her pet dog; but during the complication of the story the war begins, and the Russian officer makes his appearance as a wounded prisoner of war whom she discovers when performing her duties as a red-cross nurse. At this time the Japanese government is very anxious to get some information concerning Makaroff, at Port Arthur, and this information Hana's Russian suitor offers to give her conditionally. After much hesitation she finally surrenders her scruples to her patriotism, promising either to marry him, or at least to marry no other during his lifetime. When the young American learns of her promise he volunteers at once to go himself to Port Arthur to gain possession of the required information, with the understanding that if he did not return within a definite time, she would then obtain it directly from the Russian. The young American enters Port Arthur, but does not return until after the Russian officer has claimed the fulfillment of her promise. When Hana, however, still hesitates to grant it, he pulls out a revolver to shoot her, but her lap dog jumps at him and makes him drop the revolver which, when touching the ground, goes off and kills him, thus relieving her of her untoward promise. The catastrophe is thus

reached and Hana is at liberty to marry her American lover. Critics ought to be lenient in consideration of the fact that novel writing is a new departure in the flowery kingdom, and while the story would not have any especial attraction for us, we must confess that the make-up of the book is certainly dainty. The outer cover which is quite separate from the bound volume, is ornamented with Japanese landscapes of the snow-capped Fuji range, while the inside is neatly done up in Japanese fashion, with an iris design. The colored illustrations are fine, especially the double-folded frontispiece, and the picture of an ornamental lantern surrounded by pigeons, which faces page 288. The black and white drawings are of poorer composition. Our American countryman looks very silly, and the Russian appears quite rough enough for the conventional villain. The tail pieces showing Japanese flowers and kindred subjects are very dainty and artistic. The book, which is expensively gotten up, sells for six dollars and a half.

THE HUNDRED LOVE SONGS OF KAMAL AD-DIN OF ISFAHAN. Translated from the Persian by *Louis H. Gray* and done into English verse by *Ethel Watts Mumford*. New York: Scribner. 1904. Pp. 68.

This dainty volume in cream color and gold contains a collection of one hundred rubaiyat which tell of a lover's longing and despair with intermittent efforts at a philosophical indifference; and an additional rubai made conspicuous by a title of its own, "Love's Fulfillment;" which contributes somewhat to relieve the reader's feelings by the inference that the singer's persistent passion did not remain permanently unrewarded. The stanzas have been chosen with a strong semblance of logical sequence from a hundred and seventy-two totally disconnected quatrains. The verses contain warmth of color and feeling expressed in the glowing imaginative figures which are typical of Oriental language and modes of thought.

An introduction of some twenty pages written by the translator gives an account of the worthy Ad-Din's birth and life; misanthropy and consequent withdrawal from his fellows; and, finally, his martyrdom after it was discovered that he was concealing his own and his neighbors' property from a victorious enemy. Something also of his heart's history is here discussed, as it is gleaned from the internal evidence of the present volume, and from the same source inferences are drawn as to the character of the beloved, and the lover's choice is defended.

An appendix furnishes careful bibliographical data in regard to the works of the author and various accounts of his life, closing with an explanation of the division of work between Mrs. Mumford who selected and versified the quatrains, and Dr. Gray, whose complete prose translation formed the basis for the poetical version. Both of these collaborators are members of the American Oriental Society.

SUPERNATURAL RELIGION. An Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation. Sixth edition. New York: The Truth Seeker Company.

This voluminous book consisting of 1115 pages is a compendium of the Freethinkers. An author is not mentioned, but an idea of the popularity of the book can be gathered from the fact that it is the sixth edition and is a reprint of a successful English Freethought publication. The contents are



divided into six parts with an introduction. The introduction insists on the duty of inquiry and criticises the attitude of orthodox Christians. The first part is an elaborate discussion of miracles. The second part is historical, being devoted to an examination of the Synoptic Gospels and a discussion of all the testimony contained in the several Church Fathers. The third part discusses the problem of the fourth gospel, its authorship and character. The fourth part treats the historical value of the Acts and the mission of John the Apostle. The fifth part treats of the epistles and the Apocalypse, especially Paul's evidence and statements as to miracles. The three chapters of part six are concentrated on the most significant of all Christian problems, the resurrection and ascension of Christ, presenting first, the relation of the evidence to the subject, second the evidence of the gospel and third the evidence of Paul.

THE DOOM OF DOGMA AND THE DAWN OF TRUTH. By *Henry Frank*. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London. 1901. Pp. xxi, 399.

Mr. Henry Frank of New York, the lecturer of a congregation in line with the New Thought movement, expresses in this book his religious views. He says: "We have passed the age of ignorance and entered a period of a reconstruction. The theology of mediævalism is dead beyond recovery." Accordingly he proposes to do without the "fragile fables and 'old women's tales' of antiquity," and substitute for them, "a new interpretation for vagaries and ignorant assumptions." He concludes the preface with the sentence: "If the Ideal Theology portrayed herein shall prove to be a purified Anthropology, substituting Exalted Man for Demonized Deity, the author will not have occasion to exclaim *Peccavi*."

The contents of the book are devoted to a new interpretation of atonement; a new definition of inspiration; a rehabilitation of belief; a new conception of the trinity,—the trinity of man being reflected in the trinity of God; the myth of hell; the myth of human deification; the defeat of death or the strange story of the resurrection. The second part of the book is devoted to the creeds of Christianity, much space being devoted to Calvin and Calvinism, especially chapter 14, the Defamation of Deity, or the Scandal of Theology. The third and last part, entitled "The Dawn of Truth," discusses such topics as the conflict between religion and theology, the twilight of the past, and finally, the marriage of reason and religion.

### THE NATIONAL HYMN OF RUSSIA.

We have been so fortunate as to procure an article on Russia, written by a Frenchman who went to the land of the Czar to study the conditions of the revolution on the spot, and make observations with his own eyes. M. Joseph Reinach, a well-known litterateur, a prominent politician of good name, and highly esteemed in his country by men of all parties, is a sympathizer with the Russian people, and a competent judge of the present intricate situation. The crisis is not yet over, and all civilized mankind watches with eagerness the result of this great fermentation. The old order will soon be a matter of the past. It was filled with romance, the glory of sanguinary wars, patriarchal paternalism and also cruel tyranny. The new order is likely to